

THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

SIXTEENTH YEAR—NO. 1623.

BENNINGTON, VT. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War Is Over but the Newspaper Offices Can't Believe It so Long as the Army of Government Press Agents Is Not Demobilized

PLOT TO KILL

PRES. WILSON INVOLVED I. W. W.

Made Public After Arrest of Anarchist

PRISONER WAS TRULY

Conspiracy Was Formed in Leavenworth Prison—Drew Lots to Determine Which Should Do the Deed.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—When Secret Service men here learned today of the arrest in Cleveland of Pietro Pierre, an anarchist, they disclosed the details of an I. W. W. plot to kill President Wilson. There are said to have been twenty men in the plot, and funds were raised and the details of the conspiracy worked out in this city.

Pierre, according to information in the hands of the Secret Service, joined a band of nihilists while he was a prisoner in Leavenworth Penitentiary and all were to be released upon the same day. They vowed that President Wilson should be killed, and also were pledged to kill the chosen member of their gang if he did not carry out the assassination. A short time before they were released, last fall they drew lots to decide which of them should kill the president, and Pierre drew the death ballot.

Secret Service men were on the watch for him here, and acting under instructions from Washington did not arrest him when he came here, but trailed him about in the hope of catching his fellow-conspirators.

Pierre, they said, had been trailed to a house at 1263 Division street, from which he disappeared. It did not take long to locate him in Michigan and then began pursuit over the greater part of the state. Pierre finally went to Virginia, Minnesota, and once more disappeared. He was finally located in Michigan again and from there went to Cleveland. Deciding that it was time to take him into custody the Washington bureau ordered his arrest.

This plot was disclosed by the murder of William G. McKee, former secretary of the Treasury, according to the Secret Service men, and is said to have involved several states.

The loyalty of two Italian convicts serving sentences in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth is said to have revealed the plot. They were cellmates of Pierre. To them he is said to have confided his secret. After his release they gave the information to the Warden. At first the story was not credited, but after Pierre had been shadowed several weeks the Secret Service agents became convinced it was true.

Pierre was released from prison on Oct. 14, 1918, after serving a year and a day for opposing the selective draft. Before his discharge he is alleged to have told his fellow prisoners that he had been chosen to kill President Wilson and that he would go to Chicago for final instructions at I. W. W. headquarters.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank all who kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and brother.

Mrs. Thomas Hammond.
Mr. and Mrs. Milo Harwood.



Ask your grocer what the coffee drinker turns to when he makes a change.

INSTANT POSTUM

so completely takes coffee's place in flavor, satisfaction & appearance as to cause no loss of pleasure.

No Caffeine in INSTANT POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

LEAGUE SNARL

AT PARIS MEET IS UNTANGLING

German Armistice Shall Be Renewed Monday

MAY APPEASE FRENCH

Supreme War Council Has Decided To Make Germany Realize That She Was Beaten.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The supreme war council has decided, says a Havas report, that the German armistice shall be renewed Monday for a brief period with the Allies reserving the right to suspend it at any time if Germany fails to carry out the new clauses or old ones which have not been executed.

It is said the terms will provide that the Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles and maintain their forces within fixed limits.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Society of nations commission resumed sessions this morning with a full attendance to receive the report of the drafting committee. It was hoped to reach a final adjustment today.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Progress has been made today toward clearing up a situation in the Conference that threatened embarrassing delay in making peace.

The Supreme War Council announces tonight that "conditions of the renewal of the armistice have been decided on."

In addition to this great forward step there is promise that the disagreement over the French insistence on an international army will be harmonized. The United States and Great Britain have made it plain that they could not overcome their constitutional prohibitions against pledging themselves to war in advance, but it has been placated by a new provision in the Constitution of the League of Nations stiffening the prior provision intended to prevent war.

As rewritten this provides that when any nation declares war against another nation in the league are obligated to take measures to meet the situation. This means in the case of the United States that the President will be obliged to call on Congress to determine whether our army or navy shall be used against the offending nation.

The agreement on the armistice conditions is the most important direct move made today. It is understood that a middle course between the widely separated French and the American and British positions was the basis of adjustment. France is to share in business transactions with Germany under the proposal that the four great powers furnish Germany with food and accept German long-time obligations.

The French propose that the United States pay France cash for the commodities furnished Germany—the obligation to be discharged by France when Germany pays the cost.

Our representatives declined to accept this suggestion and contend that France should deal directly with Germany.

Generally speaking, the situation looks better and the chances are that the President will be able to leave Paris in a few days with the Constitution of the League of Nations perfected and other major questions adjusted.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Although no official communiqué was issued after the meeting of the supreme war council this morning the Havas agency understands that the council decided first to place Germany in a military situation where it would be impossible to recommence hostilities. It is pointed out that the enemy countries are preserving war material permitting them to equip very rapidly an army of at least 3,000,000 men.

The council decided secondly, according to Havas, "to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her."

In case Germany submits with good grace continues Havas, it is possible that the entente would facilitate the resumption of the entente's works of peace for the benefit of Germany. The council also had to examine the demand by the Poles that a clause be introduced into the armistice that the agricultural machines stolen by the enemy should be restored.

The council's program also contained questions of effectiveness and the raising of the blockade concerning Turkey and Bulgaria.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES
Will Be Related by Sgt. Leslie at Bank Hall.

Sergeant-major Frank Leslie, a returned Canadian soldier will give a lecture in North Bennington at Bank Hall, Saturday evening. Admission 15 cents.

Sergeant-major Leslie is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and participated in the battle of San Juan hill with the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt. This experience coupled with his service on the western front in France, makes him a very interesting speaker.

Sergeant-major Leslie is a resident of Lewiston, Maine and has lectured a great deal in behalf of the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross.

AMERICAN FLAG RECEIVED

Gift of Bennington, Vermont, to Bennington, England.

On the occasion of the observance of British day in Bennington, when a large gathering assembled at the opera house, it was voted that an American flag be purchased and with a set of engraved greetings be sent to the municipal council of Bennington, England.

The flag, one of the most beautiful silk banners ever seen in Bennington, was purchased and with the greetings was sent by Village President E. H. Holden to England. That the gift has been received is evidenced by the following letter to Judge Holden: Bennington Rectory, Boston, Lines, Eng., Jan. 25, 1919.

Dear Sir: The parcel containing the American flag and address from Bennington municipal council, Vt., has only arrived today.

I will bring the matter before our parish council and a suitable reply to be forwarded to you in due time. In the meantime I hasten to assure you of our gratitude and deep interest in your handsome gift.

I am sure I bespeak for the old mother parish when I say we most heartily reciprocate your kind and splendid sentiments. With sincere regards, believe me

Yours very truly,

Walter F. Hedge, M. A.
Rector of the parish and member of the council.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BURIED

Influenza Took Heavy Toll From Expeditionary Forces.

Tours, France, Feb. 11.—An official report has been made of burials at Brest of American soldiers during occupancy of that port by American expeditionary forces. The figures include those men who died after being brought ashore at Brest from transports before October, the month in which the influenza was first brought to the United States, and those who died in first among the sick and wounded brought from various hospitals in that city home.

The report shows burials prior to October to have been 1,577, and during October 1,566. Pontanzen camp was not then open.

In November the burials numbered 32, and in December 52, of which 35 were at Pontanzen; in January 65 of which 63 were at Pontanzen, while in February, up to date, there have been eight burials, all at Pontanzen. This gives a total of 2,285. Daily admissions to the hospital during December amounted to one in every thousand. The sick during the first week in January numbered one and thirty-five hundredths per cent. The sick reported during the rest of January numbered two and three tenths per cent.

The average strength of the troops during December was 33,292 and during January 37,698.

OFFERS \$50,000 TO FLY

American Business Man Wants Trans-Atlantic Flight.

New York, Feb. 12.—An American business man, experienced in gas engines, has offered to pay \$50,000 for the privilege of being carried as a mechanic on the first trans-Atlantic airplane flight according to a statement made at New York by Henry Woodhouse, an official of the Aero club of America, in an address yesterday. The name of the applicant was not disclosed.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during our recent bereavement, especially the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mrs. Huldie M. Chamberlain.
Mrs. Ella J. Chamberlain.
Miss Ella A. Chamberlain.
C. L. Chamberlain.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

To Be Held in Apollo Hall Saturday Night, Feb. 15.

Republican voters of the Town of Bennington are hereby notified to attend a caucus of the Republican party to be held at Apollo hall on Saturday evening, February 15th at eight o'clock to place in nomination candidates for town officers to be voted for at the annual meeting to be held on the first Tuesday of March, 1919.

Bennington, Vt., February 5, 1919.

Edward H. Holden,
Walter H. Berry,
Peter Longtin,
Harry B. Hutchins,
Ralph A. Jones.
Republican Town Committee.

DON'T BE BALD

How to Make Hair Grow Strong, Thick and Lustrous.

If your hair is thinning out, don't wait another day, but go to W. L. Gokays and get a bottle of Parisian sage, the truly efficient hair grower.

Don't say, "It's the same old story, I've heard it before," but try a bottle as their risk. They guarantee Parisian sage to stop falling hair and stimulate a new growth, banish all dandruff and almost instantly stop scalp itch, or money back.

Parisian sage contains just the elements needed to properly invigorate the hair roots. It's a prime favorite with discriminating ladies because it makes the hair soft and lustrous and appear twice as abundant.

Parisian sage is inexpensive and easily obtainable at all drug stores.

MEAT PACKERS

MAY GET CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY

Five Leading Firms Strangling All Competition

TEN YEARS OUTSIDE LIMIT

Francis J. Heney, Former Counsel for Federal Trade Commission, Gives House Some Interesting Facts.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Francis J. Heney, former counsel for the federal trade commission, testifying today before the House interstate commerce committee, declared that with in ten years and probably within five the five leading meat packers would control the entire food supply of the country and would be able to charge any price they desire. Mr. Heney said the packers have extended their activities in so many fields that they had become a menace to the country. They now control the cheese, oleomargarine and butter markets, he said, and rapidly are obtaining a monopoly of a large number of other food products. Through their large capital and their special privileges, the witness declared, they are able to "smother competition."

Mr. Heney said the packers received their first start toward domination of the food markets through rebates granted by the railroads. This gave them such an advantage over their competitors, he stated, that they soon obtained control of meat and meat products. The second step taken by the packers, he asserted, was the obtaining of special privileges from the railroads for their refrigerator cars, intended originally for perishable meat products alone.

The packers, Mr. Heney said, now use refrigerator cars for perishable and imperishable goods alike and at such a great saving in money and in time of delivery as to destroy competition. As a result, he said, wholesale grocers are being driven out of business.

Government ownership of refrigerator cars and stockyards was advocated by Mr. Heney as the only means of placing the packers on an even footing with possible competitors, and he said that even this could not cure entirely the "packer evil."

Cold storage plants should be built by the government in all large cities, he said, so that small packers would have a means of disposing of their products.

Government regulation of the industry he characterized as "inadvisable because the regulated have a habit of soon appointing the regulators themselves." He also said government ownership of the packing plants or extensive licensing probably would be unsuccessful.

Testimony submitted by the packers during the hearings was termed by Mr. Heney as a "violent and unjustified attack on the federal trade commission. He said the packers had made many misrepresentations and directed particular attention to their statement that they had not been permitted to state their side of the case during the commission's investigation. None of the packers requested that he be heard at any time the witness said.

Mr. Heney denied statements that the packers had made misstatements of the correspondence files and that much of its evidence had been secured from unimpaired persons or disgruntled employers of the packers.

Profits made by the packers from rendering companies which they control were termed "scandalous" by Mr. Heney. He said the Iowa Rendering company, Sioux City, Iowa, made 12 per cent profit in one year. He declared that "the packers rob the government of taxes and rob the people."

SIGHTLESS EARN \$127,287.59

N. Y. Association for Blind Shows Big Increase in Activities.

New York, Feb. 12.—The annual report of the New York Association for the Blind, of which the late Joseph H. Choate was President until his death, tells of the increase in activities of the organization notwithstanding the adverse conditions brought on by the war.

The Census Bureau has listed more than 11,000 names and has records of 3,246 blind in Greater New York. This report also shows that at the Borden Workshop for Blind Men, at 338 East Thirty-fifth Street, 193,452 brooms were manufactured in 1918, an increase of 35,929 over the previous year; 2,780 chairs were made, and more than 3,000 willow baskets were made. The sale of the product of these 108 men brought \$127,287.59.

Ask Your Neighbor.

It has been said that there is now hardly a city, town or village in this country wherein some woman does not reside who has found health in that good, old-fashioned remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Therefore, if you are suffering from some ailment, and hardly know what to do for it, and have tried other remedies without help, ask your neighbor if she has ever used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If she herself has never had the need for it, undoubtedly she knows others who were just in your condition and who have been restored to health by its use.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES

Building Is Taxed to Capacity Each Week.

Yesterday was the third Wednesday afternoon and evening for women and girls at the Y. M. C. A. Each week the building has been taxed to capacity. Yesterday afternoon it was especially busy in the gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths, kitchen, and with games, not to mention two pianos in full blast.

The graded school girls, who come in after school, leave at six. Each week a group of teachers has bowed, and they are considering accepting a challenge from a North Adams women's team. The evenings have been filled with games, fudge parties, teas, corn pops, lantern slides, etc.

Last night thirty-seven Anti-Cant Club girls had supper in the dining room at six.

There are opportunities for women's bowling teams and gymnasium classes under skilled instruction. The building is open on these days to all women and girls, and the only expense is for bowling, pocket billiards and baths, which represent an investment of only a nickel each.

CANTEEN SERVICE GOOD

Supplied Soldiers With Quantities of Doughnuts and Coffee.

Brattleboro, Feb. 11.—Reports of the work of the Brattleboro Red Cross canteen service at the railroad station for the last month were sent to the Boston headquarters today. They show that to 776 soldiers and sailors there were dispensed 1580 doughnuts, 52 gallons of coffee, 11 gallons of milk, 200 chocolate bars and 1200 cigarettes.

A traveling man, who was impressed with the good work, presented the canteen 25 pounds of coffee and a Brattleboro baker contributed 25 dozen doughnuts. One young man who received hot coffee, doughnuts and smokes, said he came from a camp in San Antonio, Tex., and had been served by the Red Cross canteen so that he had not spent a cent for food since leaving camp.

One soldier, who exhibits scars to prove his story, said he received machine gun wounds in one leg and while lying on the battlefield was stabbed in the abdomen by the bayonet of a German rifle, a wound several inches in length being inflicted. While he was prone on the ground unable to take aim he twisted his revolver out from under him, pointing the barrel upward, and shot the German dead.

POPULATION DECREASING

Number of Births in France Is Diminishing.

Paris, Feb. 11.—France's civil population in four years has decreased by considerably over three-quarters of a million, without including the deaths in occupied northern France, nor the losses due directly to the war.

Official statistics show that in 1913 the births outnumbered the deaths by 17,000. But this slight excess disappeared in the following year, since which time the deaths have outnumbered the births—in 1914 by more than 50,000 and in 1915, 1916 and 1917 by nearly 300,000 in each year. The total excess of deaths over births for these four years is given as 833,160.

Births, which outnumbered approximately 600,000 in 1913, dropped to 315,000 in 1916 and 343,000 in 1917, while the deaths increased, but not in comparable proportions; so that the total decrease in population was due to the great diminution in births and not to any great increase in deaths.

The statistics cover 77 departments excluding 11 invaded departments, and not including 1,400,000 persons killed in the war.

KARL BADEK ARRESTED

Basle, Feb. 13.—Karl Badek, Russian Bolshevik emissary, who has been accused by German authorities of being the instigator of numerous radical outbreaks in Germany, has been arrested by the German police, says a Berlin dispatch.

His whereabouts have been a mystery for some time.

Halibut, haddock, cod, salmon, smelt, butterfish, flounders, herring, Boston blue, mackerel, oysters, clams and finnan haddie at Estes' market. Adv.

The funeral of Joseph Sausville was held this morning at 9 o'clock from the Sacred Heart church. Rev. C. E. Prevost officiated and the remains were placed in the Park Lawn vault. The bearers were Edmund La Franchise, Marcelin Belmarre, Joseph Monest and Joseph Pelletier. The Catholic Order of Foresters attended the funeral in a body.

KILLED BY LOCOMOTIVE

Octave J. Vizio of Burlington, Rutland R. R. Employee.

Burlington, Feb. 12.—Octave J. Vizio, a Rutland railroad yard brakeman at the terminal station, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by a shifting engine on the front of which he had been riding. The accident happened in the Rutland railroad yard on one of the tracks near the old round house.

Just how the accident happened no body seems to know. Vizio, who was a brakeman of many years' experience, was attending to his regular duties and the switching engine which was going at a low rate of speed.

The first thing the engineer knew about it was when he missed the man from the front of the engine and saw him under the locomotive. He stopped the engine before the drive wheels had passed over the man but the truck wheels had severed both the man's legs just below the hip.

He also has a bad scalp wound and was mutilated in other ways. He died almost immediately. He was 47 years old and leaves three daughters.

Fresh roasted peanuts at Estes' market. Adv.

BRITISH MINERS

REJECT TERMS OF GOVERNMENT

Proposals for Settlement of Trouble Are Unsatisfactory.

GREAT STRIKE EXPECTED

Decision Will Create Extremely Serious Situation as Coal Shortage Is Already Embarrassing.

London, Feb. 12.—The conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Southport today decided against acceptance of the terms offered by the Government for a settlement of the demands made by the federation. The federation, which has 800,000 members, wants a six-hour day and a 30 per cent. increase in wages.

The Government in replying to the demands of the federation said that, in regard to the demand for a six-hour day, the Government, while it sympathized with the desire of the workers for an improved standard of life, must, in considering the increase in the cost of production in trades whose products form a staple of other occupations, think also of the consequences upon the general trade situation. The Government proposed a strong representative committee, in which the miners would be represented, to inquire into this question and also into the cost of production and distribution of coal; the selling prices and profits and the question whether coal mining should be continued on its present basis or under joint control or be nationalized.

In regard to the demand for increased wages, 30 per cent. the Government said it was willing to add a shilling a day to the present war bonus, which is equal to the rise in prices since January, 1918, and to consider other demands in connection with wages to the representatives' committee. The Government asked the miners to regard the reply as a clear indication of its intention to meet them in every possible way.

In connection with the demands regarding demobilized miners, the Government said that these must be considered in relation to the general question of demobilization. The Government takes the view that it is impossible to give demobilized miners terms different from those given to other demobilized workers.

The decision will be followed by a strike, which seems likely, create an extremely serious situation, as the coal shortage is already embarrassing, both to manufacturers and domestic consumers.

AGAIN REFUSES RATIFICATION

Connecticut Senate Wouldn't Confer with House on Resolution.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Senate joint resolution to ratify the federal prohibition amendment, rejected by the Senate and yesterday adopted by the House, was in effect finally killed by the Senate today, which voted 24 to 7 to adhere to its former rejection.

The parliamentary situation was made simple by failure of any senator to raise the point that the Senate, having refused to reconsider rejection, could not again consider the matter. Instead, after Clerk Kenney had read the endorsements on the bill, Senator Brooks moved that the Senate adhere. This Senator Woodruff objected to on the ground that it would be discourteous to the House.

He thought a conference committee ought to have a chance to consider the disagreement. Senator Hemenway pointed out that the House had refused to reconsider its action and conference would be without result. Lieutenant Governor Wilson said the resolution was before the Senate. This was tantamount to a ruling that the Senate's previous refusal to reconsider its rejection of the resolution did not bar the measure from further consideration. There was no debate, and the vote to adhere prevailed by a rising vote.

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